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PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.

Correction in Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 41.

Assistant Surgeon-General J. W. Kerr, in a report dated March 23, 1908, refers to the articles on "Infants' milk depots," contained in Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 41, as follows:

Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 41, page 581, contains the statement that the first infants' milk depot appears to have been founded in St. Gertrude's district in Hamburg, in 1889; that the second of which there is record was established by Doctor Variot in connection with the Belleville Dispensary, Paris, in 1892, and that the first depot in the United States was established in New York in 1893 by Mr. Nathan Straus.

It appears from articles by Dr. Henry Koplik, published in the New York Medical Journal January 31, 1891, and February 4, 1893, that prior to that time he had advocated the establishment of milk laboratories for the preparation and dispensing of milk for infant feeding. It is also shown that he had opened such a laboratory at the Eastern Dispensary, New York, the apparatus used having been exhibited to the County Medical Society in May, 1890. In 1891 and subsequently this work was continued under his supervision at the Good Samaritan Dispensary, a more thoroughly equipped laboratory having been provided for the purpose. The preparation and dispensing of milk at this institution thus antedated the work in Paris and New York, to which reference is made in Hygienic Laboratory Bulletin No. 41, as quoted above.

In a published circular dated April, 1891, issued by the patronesses of the milk laboratory referred to, there are set forth the objects of this institution, and it is stated that the plan was initiated by Doctor Koplik.

It is necessary, therefore, to recognize Doctor Koplik's influence in the development of this important movement, and that the plan was adopted by him for the successful treatment of infants in dispensary practice.

UNITED STATES.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General, Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service.]

Reports from San Francisco, Cal.—Plague statistics—Plague-prevention work at San Francisco, Emeryville, Point Richmond, and Oakland, Cal.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Blue reports, March 15:

Total cases of plague verified bacteriologically to date, 121; total cases verified clinically to date, 38; total deaths to date, 77.

Date of occurrence of last case, February 8. Date of finding of last infected rat, March 14.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Week ended March 14.

Sick inspected	34
Dead inspected	125
Necropsies held	5
Premises inspected	17, 728
Houses disinfected	136
Houses destroyed	14
Buildings condemned	9
Nuisances abated	5, 091

Rats found dead	377
Rats trapped	9, 734

Total rats taken	10, 111
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Rats identified:	
Mus decumanus	5, 610
Mus rattus	121
Mus musculus	3, 958

Total	9, 689
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Bounty rats received	7, 412
Rats examined bacteriologically	4, 442
Rats infected with bacillus pestis	8
Poisons placed	191, 742

Doctor Blue further reports:

EMERYVILLE, CAL.

Week ended March 7.

Sick inspected	28
Dead inspected	2
Premises inspected	169
Rats found dead	59
Rats trapped	99
Poisons placed	3, 516
Notices served	12

POINT RICHMOND, CAL.

Week ended March 7.

Sick inspected	4
Dead inspected	8
Premises inspected	186
Nuisances abated	42
Rats found dead	42
Rats trapped	251
Poisons placed	9, 000

OAKLAND, CAL.

Week ended March 14.

Sick inspected	145
Dead inspected	31
Premises inspected	3, 676
Houses disinfected	9
Nuisances abated	359
Rats found dead	39
Rats trapped	359
Poisons placed	112, 475
Notices served	160

Rats examined bacteriologically.....	315
Rats infected with bacillus pestis.....	5
Ships inspected.....	29
Ships fumigated.....	2
Certificates signed.....	5
Necropsies held.....	2

STATISTICAL REPORTS OF MORBIDITY AND MORTALITY, STATES AND CITIES
OF THE UNITED STATES—UNTABULATED.

CALIFORNIA—*San Diego*.—Month of February, 1908. Estimated population, 40,000. Total number of deaths, 62, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, and 9 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 1, scarlet fever 1, and measles 7.

San Jose.—Month of February, 1908. Estimated population, 34,000. Total number of deaths, 41, including diphtheria 2 and 2 from enteric fever. Cases: Diphtheria 6, enteric fever 3, scarlet fever 4, and smallpox 38.

CONNECTICUT.—Month of February, 1908. Reports to the State board of health from 167 towns having an aggregate population of 1,020,044 show as follows: Total number of deaths from all causes, 1,511, including diphtheria 18, enteric fever 14, measles 13, scarlet fever 8, whooping cough 6, and 118 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases: Diphtheria, 119 in 31 towns; enteric fever, 36 in 16 towns; measles, 434 in 52 towns; scarlet fever, 197 in 55 towns; whooping cough, 35 in 11 towns; smallpox, 3 (*New Britain* 2, *Middletown* 1); phthisis pulmonalis, 54 in 19 towns.

Bridgeport.—Month of February, 1908. Estimated population, 100,000. Total number of deaths, 144, including diphtheria 1, enteric fever 1, measles 1, and 17 from tuberculosis. Cases: Diphtheria 15, enteric fever 1, measles 3, scarlet fever 9, and phthisis pulmonalis 12.

FLORIDA.—Reports from the State board of health for the week ended March 14, 1908, show as follows: Diphtheria—*Jacksonville* and *Tampa*, each 1 case. Enteric fever—*Jacksonville*, 4 cases; *Quincy* and *Tampa*, each 1 case. Smallpox—*De Funiak Springs*, 4 cases; *Jacksonville*, 1 case. Tuberculosis—*Jacksonville*, *Espinola*, *Manatee*, *Jennings*, and *Plant City*, each 1 case; *Tampa*, 2 cases.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Reports from the State board of health for the month of January, 1908, shows as follows: Week ended January 4, 1908. Forty-six cities and towns, having an aggregate estimated population of 2,291,297, report 863 deaths, including diphtheria 12, enteric fever 5, measles 7, and 64 from phthisis pulmonalis. Cases: Diphtheria 182, enteric fever 23, measles 421, scarlet fever 143, whooping cough 12, and tuberculosis 105.

Week ended January 11, 1908. Number of localities reporting, 46. Estimated population, 2,305,090. Total number of deaths, 859; diphtheria 9, enteric fever 2, measles 9, phthisis pulmonalis 74. Cases: